

and nourishing pupae remain, and are not discarded. They are fried in fat and salted. While a dinner guest of several zoologists at the Hokkaido Imperial University, the writer was served *Bombyx* pupae prepared in this manner. Achieving the rather difficult viewpoint of unprejudiced interest, he found the pupae very delicious, enough so that he determined to investigate the taste of various American Saturniidae, such as *Platysamia cecropia*, *Actias luna*, and *Telega polyphemus*.

Eating insects may have possibilities beyond the food value. Certainly the Hag Moth population of Nagano Prefecture in Japan meets a challenge in the appetites of the insect eaters. Who can tell what crop increases might result from cultivation of a taste for grasshoppers among the inhabitants of the Great Plains region of the United States and Canada?

Three New Species and a New Genus of American Tingidae (Hemiptera)

By C. J. DRAKE and E. J. HAMBLETON

The present paper contains the description of a new genus, three new species and notes on seven species of American Tingidae. The specimens were collected by Edson J. Hambleton. The types are in the Drake collection.

***Teleonemia prunellae*, n. sp.**

Head black, with very short testaceous spines, the hind pair adpressed and a little longer. Rostrum extending beyond mesosternum, brown, the apex dark. Bucculae areolate, closed in front. Orifice with prominent rim. Legs yellowish brown, the tarsi black. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate, the areolae moderately large. Antennae moderately long, densely clothed with rather long hairs, dark fuscous; segment I short, scarcely longer or thicker than II; III slightly more than two and one-half times as long as IV; IV short, scarcely thickened. Legs brown, the tips of femora and tibiae testaceous, the tarsi black.

Pronotum strongly convex, black, shiny, very coarsely pitted, tricarinate; carinae thin, whitish, indistinctly areolate; lateral

carinae deeply, roundly constricted; collar moderately long, biseriate, almost truncate in front; paranota very narrow, thin, whitish; triangular process areolate, becoming whitish at apex. Elytra moderately constricted beyond middle, grayish, opaque, with numerous areolae dark brown to black-fuscous; costal area rather narrow, uniseriate; subcostal area wider, biseriate; discoidal area long, extending beyond middle, with outer boundary nearly straight, widest near middle, there four areolae deep.

Length, 3.40 mm.; width, 0.95 mm.

Type (male), *allotype* (female), and 16 paratypes, Guatemala City, GUATEMALA, May 15, 1945, found on *Prunella vulgaris*.

This species is most closely related to *T. schwarzi* Drake (1918) and *T. huachucae* Drake (1941) but differs from them by its larger size, smooth, and shiny black pronotum. The former feeds on *Beloperone californica*.

Telconemia prolixa Stal

Numerous specimens, Finca Moca, Guat., July 7, 1945, taken on Cinchona blossoms.

Leptodictya tabida Herrick-Schaffer

Many specimens, breeds on sugar cane, Esquinta, Guat., June 27, 1945. It is also known to occur on bamboo.

Leptodictya bambusae Drake

Common on bamboo, Finca Naranjo, Guat., July 7, 1945. This species is sometimes found on sugar cane.

Leptopharsa lineata Champion

Numerous specimens, Esquintla, Guat., June 27, 1945.

Leptopharsa divise Champion

Many specimens, Mazatenango, Guat., May 16, 1945, an undetermined species of Rubiaceae.

Corythucha setosa Champion

A long series of specimens, collected on an unidentified tree, Guatemala City, June 10, 1945, and Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, May 19, 1945.

Corythucha decens (Stal)

Several specimens, Guatemala City, Guat., May 15, 1945.

Corythucha gossypii (Fabricius)

Very common, Finca Naranjo, Guat., June 13, 1945, taken on *Canavalia ensiformis*.

PLIOBYRSA, n. gen.

Head short, exposed, with five spines. Antennae long, slender, longly pilose; segment I moderately long, stouter and distinctly longer than II, the latter short; III very long, slenderest; IV moderately long, slightly enlarged. Bucculae reticulate, meeting or nearly meeting in front. Rostral channel uninterrupted, the laminae low; rostrum moderately long. Orifice indistinct. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate. Pronotum moderately convex, finely pitted, tricarinate; hood small, tectiform, scarcely produced anteriorly; paranota usually widest opposite humeri, not produced anteriorly or posteriorly; hind triangular process short, rounded or triangular at apex. Elytra usually gradually widened posteriorly, the tips separated in repose, divided into usual areas; costal area wide; discoidal area short, not reaching middle of elytra; nervure separating subcostal and discoidal areas raised so as to form an inflated area. Margins of elytra finely hairy, serrate or nearly smooth, sometimes veinlets finely hairy.

Genotype, *Pliobyrsa inflata* Drake and Hambleton (= *Leptopharsa inflata* D. & H.).

Leptopharsa adversa Drake and Hambleton and *Leptobyrsa mollinediae* Drake and Hambleton, and perhaps *Leptobyrsa translucida* Champion are congeneric and are here transferred to the new genus *Pliobyrsa*. This genus is distinguished from *Plesobyrsa* Drake and Poor by the distinctly narrower basal portion of elytra and the nonproduced anterior and posterior margins of paranota. *Planibyrsa* Drake and Poor has unicarinate pronotum and no hood.

Pliobyrsa lateris, n. sp.

Head black, the spines moderately long testaceous. Antennae slender, testaceous shortly pilose; segment I dark fuscous, thicker and slightly more than twice as long as II, the latter brown; III scarcely more than twice as long as IV, the latter a little thicker and pale brown. Rostrum not reaching middle of mesosternum. Bucculae short, nearly touching in front. Legs rather slender, testaceous.

Pronotum dark reddish brown, moderately convex, finely pitted, tricarinate; median carina testaceous, with dark spot in front, uniseriate, much higher than lateral; lateral carinae testaceous, parallel, low, uniseriate, testaceous; hood small, testaceous, slightly protruding in front; paranota rounded, moderately wide, biseriate in front, uniseriate behind, the outer margin serrate; triangular process triangular, membranous, areolate. Elytra broad, testaceous, with transverse dark fuscous band near base, widened at base, the tips separated in repose, the areolae hyaline, the nervures in apical half fuscous; costal area wide, mostly triseriate; discoidal area very short, inflated.

Length, 2.80 mm.; width, 1.75 mm.

Type (male), *allotype* (female) and 8 paratypes, Mazatenango, GUATEMALA, May 16, 1945, E. J. Hambleton. The shorter antennal hairs, higher median carinae and more abruptly widened elytra at base separate it from other members of the genus.

Pleseobyrsa ablusa, n. sp.

Broad, testaceous, the pronotum brown. Head black, the frontal pair of spines short, brown, directed forward, the median very short, the hind pair greatly reduced. Rostrum yellowish brown, extending to base of mesosternum; laminae low, testaceous. Antennae moderately long, shortly pilose; segment I thicker and nearly three times as long as II, the latter short and brownish; III very slender, testaceous, two and one half times as long as IV; IV brownish, slightly thickened, with longer hairs. Bucculae testaceous, closed in front. Orifice present.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely pitted, tricarinate, the calli large, smooth and black; lateral carinae long, parallel, extending from calli to hind margin of triangular process, indistinctly areolate; median carina faintly higher, the areolae scarcely distinct; collar short, yellowish brown, slightly elevated at middle; paranota narrow, testaceous, uniseriate behind, bitriseriate in front, the front margin roundly protruding anteriorly, scarcely reaching middle of eyes. Elytra broad, the areolae hyaline; costal area wide, mostly with five rows of areolae, a narrow transverse band (nervures only) just in front of middle and a transverse vein near base fuscous; subcostal area very wide, with six rows of areolae in widest part; discoidal area short, very broad, with outer boundary costate and sinuate, widest behind middle, there six areolae deep. Wings short, scarcely longer than abdomen. Abdomen beneath dark fuscous. Legs testaceous.

Length, 4.10 mm.; width, 2.85 mm.

Type, male, Changos, PERU, September, 1912.

This species differs from *P. peruviana* Drake by its narrower paranota, long lateral carinae and much wider subcostal area. The lateral carinae are not present on hind triangular process of pronotum in *peruviana*. Type in Drake Collection.

Notes on Cerambycidae of South Carolina (Coleoptera)

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Since the writer began faunal survey work in South Carolina in 1925, he has given the family Cerambycidae some special attention. Adults have been collected from flowers, at lights, and on plants in all parts of the state, and a number have been recorded in association with their host-plants by rearing or otherwise.

Our records indicate May, June and July as the most productive months for collecting of adults in this state, particularly with

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